



FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

NO MATTER how unsatisfactory the result of the Roanoke convention may be, the coming contest in Virginia will be between Mahoneism and its better, and of those two few real friends of Virginia will hesitate to choose the latter. Besides, Gen. Mahone repudiated the debt for love of reputation, while the democrats have only acquiesced in it from mistaken policy.

To show that the administration, with all the material and moral support it has given the objectionable rules of the mugwump civil service commission, thereby losing the favor of hundreds of thousands of the men by whose votes it came into power, and upon whose votes the election of the next democratic President depends, has not thereby gained that of even the few hundred who compose the mugwump party, is proved by the fact that at the recent convention of the national civil service reform league, among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that: "We have learned with profound regret that the change in the civil service is so great as to forecast its complete partisan reconstruction by the close of the administration." Men can not belong to two political parties at one and the same time, and no two parties can be more dissimilar than the mugwump and the democratic party. As one contains millions of voters and the other only a few hundred, wise men seeking the welfare of the former would not set its prescriptive policy at open defiance.

So far as any possible advantage to the democratic party in Virginia is concerned, the Roanoke convention had better not have been held. No right thinking Virginian objects to the removal of the tax on tobacco, and to making the sale of that article as free as that of any other agricultural product; but thousands of right thinking Virginians will object to the removal of the tax on whiskey, for the simple reason that a man who can afford the luxury of drinking whiskey should certainly be willing to pay the tax on it, which affects no one else but himself, and of which he can voluntarily relieve himself if so disposed. Then, too, there are other thousands who, while they would otherwise have stood by the Riddleberger bill, now that the U. S. Supreme Court has practically decided that bill null and void, deem it worse than folly to re-endorse it. All good Virginia democrats pray for the best, but it must be confessed that few wise ones have cause to hope for such a result.

IF THE Farmers' Assembly of Virginia, that met at Roanoke on the 31 inst., correctly represented the farmers of Virginia, then, as Virginia is an agricultural State, with an overwhelming majority of her voters engaged in agricultural pursuits, is her condition pitiable indeed, as in that case there can be no hope of an improvement, for not only was a speaker in that assembly loudly applauded for advising a reduction of taxes to eight or ten cents on the hundred dollars, so as the more effectually to repudiate the State debt, but the assembly actually defeated a resolution "favoring a tariff for revenue only for the economical administration of the government." What but the worst can be expected of a State the majority of whose voters are so blind to their own interests as the proceedings of their representatives referred to so clearly indicate?

THE RECEIPTS of internal revenue from the whiskey tax last year were five million dollars less than those of the previous year, owing to a diminution in the consumption of whiskey, the diminution being most noticeable in the States that have adopted the high license system. The whiskey makers have become alarmed at this, and, as a means to increase the consumption of their product, now favor the removal of the tax of ninety cents a gallon on it, imposed by the internal revenue law, so as to make it cheap. With a high license law in Virginia, there would be no trouble more about the settlement of the State debt, and the evils of intemperance among her people would be greatly ameliorated.

OF ALL the thirty-eight States, the only two heretofore democratic ones that want the internal revenue tax abolished are Virginia and North Carolina. The fact that the Virginia democratic convention demanded the removal of that tax looks as if the democrats of the State will attempt to make those of all the other States agree with them, in which attempt they are by no means likely to succeed, for various good and sufficient reasons, one of which is that the abolition of the tax on whiskey would afford a plausible reason for continuing the existing unjust and unequal tariff tax on the prime necessities of life.

TRUTH is mighty and will prevail. This being so, the democrats of Virginia are certainly old enough to be perfectly aware that policy can not succeed against principle, that expediency can not stand against conviction, and that makeshifts and time serving, to catch the ever varying phases of popular favor, must, from the nature of the case, result disastrously in the end. Better be right than President.

WHEN the United States shall agree to pay the Virginia debt, the skies will fall, and larks be caught.

EX PRESIDENT DAVIS is still a power in the South, and in the recent Texas election he used his power well and wisely. It was said by some of his enemies that so unpopular was he that his opposition to prohibition would make votes for the prohibition cause; but the result proves that the reverse was the case, as Senator Reagan and other wise friends of that cause anticipated.

THE PLATFORM of the democratic convention is not consistent. It endorses unqualifiedly the administration of Mr. Cleveland, but at the same time demands the repeal of the internal revenue tax on whiskey, which tax receives, and very properly, Mr. Cleveland's warmest approval and commendation.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1887.

Miss Ella Latham, sister of Judge Latham, of Lynchburg, Va., a clerk in the agricultural department, has been promoted from a \$1,000 to a \$1,200 position.

The many republican clerks in the departments here are, on the sly, jubilant over the great falling off in the democratic majority in Kentucky.

A number of well-known people of this city among them Gen. Hunton, Mr. Spoford, Commissioner Colman, Mr. Blackburn, and others, have purchased Smith's Point, opposite Aquia creek, on the Potomac, and intend to establish there an extensive summer resort and race course; also to build a steamboat for the sole accommodation of visitors to that place.

There is but one vacant mission now, that to Bolivia, which Mr. Seay, of Louisiana, has recently resigned on account of ill-health. Louisiana claims the place, but under an equitable apportionment would not get it. Of all the consular appointments New York has over one fifth, of whom thirty-five have been appointed by the present administration, the others holding over from republican administrations. Virginia has only four, of whom two were appointed by republican administrations.

Bids are to be opened at the Navy Department at noon next Monday for the construction of three steel cruisers of about four thousand tons displacement each and two steel gun boats of about 1700 tons displacement each. Plans and specifications have been asked for by nearly every establishment in the country capable of building vessels of the character required.

The talk about the alleged crookedness of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia still continues. It is openly charged now that they tried to get an appropriation of \$60,000 to extend a street for the benefit of the property owners on the line thereof, and that they are \$200,000 short in the water fund. It is proved that they bought handsome table service for the Adams House here to be used when they ate there. The general impression seems to be that the chairs of the commissioners should and will soon be vacant.

The Chinese princes paid an official call upon the President at the White House today and expressed to him the assurance of their highest regard. They were perfectly at ease, not being at all abashed by the presence of the temporary ruler of sixty million of people. They will go to Mr. Vernon to-morrow.

A delegation from Memphis, among whom was Senator Harris, of Tennessee, waited upon the President to-day and extended him a cordial invitation to visit their city during his coming fall trip. The President thanked them heartily and told them he was arranging a programme of his trip, and that if possible Memphis should be put upon it.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The gross republican gain in the recent Kentucky election will foot up 25,000 votes.

The third annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of America is in session in Chicago. Thirty-six congregations are represented.

Twenty-two buildings were destroyed by fire, most of them dwellings, in the little town of Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, yesterday. Loss, about \$10,000.

The prohibition election in Texas passed off quietly. The vote in Austin gives the anti 668 majority. News from different parts of the State indicate that the State has gone prohibition.

A dispatch from St. Thomas, West Africa, says that letters have been received at Stanley Pool from Henry M. Stanley, announcing his arrival at Aruhwimie Falls on June 18, and stating that all of his party were well.

The Crown Prince Frederick William underwent another operation yesterday by Dr. McKenzie for the growth in his throat. The results of the operation were good. His general health is excellent and his voice is improving.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club began at New London, Conn., yesterday. The new sloop Volunteer was slow in getting away and the Puritan led her three-fourths of a mile. When she got the wind the Volunteer gained on the Puritan rapidly and passed her almost as if the latter had been standing still. All the yachts behind the Volunteer fell back as if suddenly becalmed, though they were really making good time. It is said that thing like the Volunteer was ever seen in those waters.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

Richmond is to have a powerful general fire alarm bell.

The little daughter of Magnus Leech, near Nineveh, in Warren county, was drowned in the mill race near by her home on Wednesday.

Mr. Alfred Archer, a former well-known merchant of Petersburg, died Wednesday at the insane asylum at Williamsburg, where he was carried a few months ago for treatment.

In the pigeon-shooting match at Richmond yesterday Wm. Tell Mitchell beat the champion, Dr. Carver, one bird. The score stood: Mitchell, 36; Carver, 35, out of a possible 40.

Major J. C. Hill, State railroad commissioner, has gone to Page county to investigate alleged discrimination in freight charges by the officials of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. It is also stated that upon his return to Richmond Major Hill will lay before the State board of public works some alleged violations of the laws by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The examination in the Langston murder trial was continued in Petersburg yesterday. The defense made the point that the facilities for performing the operation on Ruffin were not such as to justify it. All witnesses in the case except the experts have been discharged until Saturday. Dr. McIlwaine made an indignant denial in response to questions by the prisoner's counsel as to whether he had contributed or advised contributions to the fund to employ ex-Governor Cameron as assistant prosecutor. The court stopped further questions of the kind unless counsel should furnish names and places.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to Albert Perry and Annie L. Devers, both of Fairfax county.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM.

The democratic State convention, which met in Roanoke yesterday, adjourned last night. Hon. John Goode was permanent chairman and, in assuming that position, said:

"It would not require a prophet to see what would be the result of the contest in November, and it will be through indifference and apathy if we allow the State to be wrested from us." He said it was the duty of every man to vote, and on this matter the chief executive of the country had set a good example. He always votes, and always votes the democratic ticket. No independent tickets for him. The democratic ticket is good enough for him. Touching the debt question, Mr. Goode said he remembered the time when he thought the State could pay the debt, but he felt now that his statesmanship did not suit the exigencies of the occasion. He then reviewed the passage of the old funding bill and said the State could not pay more than the Riddleberger bill provided for without an impairment of the noble institutions of public charity.

Mr. Barbour, in calling the convention to order, as stated in yesterday's GAZETTE, explained why it was considered necessary to call a convention this year. The reasons were that if any differences existed in the party they should be settled in party convention. These differences, he thought, it would be much better to discover before than after the election. Mr. Barbour pointed out the result of the failure to have a convention of the party last year, when the opposition carried seven out of ten Congressional districts in the State.

Continuing, Mr. Barbour said: "Is the democratic party of Virginia afraid of itself, and is it for that reason unwilling to call its Congress together to provide for the common defense and general welfare? and, if so, can we afford to go into the fight with enemies to contend with from within as well as without? No good general would do this and expect victory to result. I have no fears of the opposition of the republican party, pure and simple, in our Virginia campaign. We have met them too often heretofore, on other fields, when supported by all the power and patronage of the State and federal governments, to dread them now. The people of Virginia will never willingly commit their interests to that party of sectional hate and political animosity, whose chief mission in politics seems to be to disparage and vilify Virginia and the South. What has that party, in its long lease of power, controlling, with short intervals, the legislative and executive departments of the federal government from the close of the civil war to the fourth of March, 1885, done for our people of Virginia? Did it repeal the internal revenue laws, reduce the war taxes or pass the Blair educational bill? Certainly not, and in my judgment the republican party, as such, never intended to pass any of these measures of relief, but merely threw them out as tubs to the popular whale, and as catchwords with which to deceive and delude the people. I know that there are other organizations, secret or open, more or less political in their nature, and having as their objects the protection and advancement of class interests, and meritorious enough perhaps in themselves, but necessarily too limited in their public scope to do much general good. In point of fact, but two great political parties really exist in our country—the democratic and the republican, and these new associations, sooner or later, must train with one or the other of the original organizations. If any of the dissatisfied elements referred to have gone out of our ranks or are disposed to go, I will beg them to pause and ask first, if their grievances cannot be corrected within the folds of the democratic party. That old organization was founded to protect the rights and promote the interests of the masses of the people, and whatever may have been its shortcomings in the past, it is still the only national party, thoroughly identified with popular rights and able to resist the encroachments of unconstitutional power."

"In Virginia, I am well aware, there has been some dissatisfaction in the democratic party with the course of the administration in regard to appointments and the recognition of party services in the distribution of federal favors. I have heretofore expressed my dissent from the earlier policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland. The democrats of Virginia, by force of circumstances, are strongly partisan in sentiment. We had taken but little heed of the mugwump politicians, and considered that all who were not with us were against us. Mr. Cleveland came from a different part of the country, and his practical political education was acquired in a different school. We in Virginia had seen the republican Presidents turn over the entire federal patronage to their followers, and naturally the democrats expected the same rule to prevail in regard to them. Of course, a great deal can be said on both sides pro and con, but, after all, in making up the whole account and striking the balance it will be found that a great deal is due Mr. Cleveland. He has administered the affairs of the government with great ability at home and abroad, and has manifested great industry and devotion to the details of business, and acted in accordance with the highest standard of private and official integrity. For the first time in a quarter of a century the Southern States are represented in the Cabinet, and their representative men have been again called to fill important positions in the various branches of the public service; and while I do not profess to entertain much faith in the perfection of human nature, I think great credit is due to the democratic President from the Empire State of the North, who has been willing to overlook sectional differences and to put his trust in the good faith and honor of representative Southern men and in their ability to discharge rightly the duties of official positions, involving, as many of these do, the exercise of power over important Northern interests. How different this from the course of the Shermans and Blaines."

"Turning from federal to our State affairs, I am sure that we are all prepared to approve of the course of our own Chief Magistrate, and to indorse the administration of Gov. Lee as worthy the highest popular commendation. And now, gentlemen of the convention, it would hardly be expected that I should conclude this review of the result of the political situation in our State without making some reference to that most vexed of all public questions, the State debt. It must be remarked as a matter of the deepest regret that this question could not have been originally considered from a strict business point of view instead of as a subject for party capital. The temptations of personal ambition and party supremacy were too alluring for any such result. I will not weary your patience by going over the well-known history of the passage of the funding bill and other kindred legislation in regard to the settlement of our State debt. Sufficient be it to say that the original adjustment was based upon erroneous assessments of property values in the State, and could not be carried out successfully. After years of contest and conflicting public and political sentiment in Virginia, the Riddleberger act was passed by the State Legislature of 1881-2, and afterwards accepted by both political parties as a final decision of the question. The democrats of Virginia in the State conventions of 1883, 1884 and 1885 ex-

pressed their determination to maintain that agreement. Can we now depart from our formal pledge to the people of the State? As one party proposed and the other accepted the legislation referred to, can either party honorably go back on its pledged faith? For my part, I do not see how this could now be properly done. Whatever views you or I may have originally entertained on the subject, I am now satisfied that the State of Virginia is really unable to assume more financial responsibility than is embodied in what is known as the Riddleberger act. Virginia is poor, with the bulk of her lands depreciated in value and cultivated with small profit, and with her laboring classes insufficiently remunerated in the shape of wages. The State has also other important obligations to meet. She must maintain the civil list, provide the means essential for the education of the people's children, and make the proper appropriations for the support of various institutions of a public nature, as well as take care of the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Commonwealth. To meet these demands is quite as much as can be done under the present rate of taxation. The safety of the people is the supreme law, and when a State has done all that it is in her power to do, no more ought to be demanded at her hands. It should also be remembered that the Virginia which created the debt is not the Virginia of to-day. The federal government by force of arms, in the execution of its purpose to maintain the union of the States, permitted the dismemberment of our original territory, and gave a separate organization to the large area embraced within the limits of West Virginia by the establishment of that State. By its act of emancipation it also destroyed other large values which yielded a large fund to the treasury of the State. Virginia is the only one of the Southern States which has been divided through the action of the federal government as a consequence of the war among the States. For that reason we have an equity against the general government for financial assistance in the liquidation of the ante-bellum indebtedness which does not attach to any other Southern State. The opinion is entertained that Virginia has a well-founded claim against the United States government under the circumstances referred to for remuneration for the loss of her territory, and that she ought to receive for this loss of territory an equivalent in value of public land. I regard this suggestion as important and worthy of consideration on the part of the people of this State."

"The course of the Legislature at the recent extra session in declining to accept the terms submitted by the English bondholders through their commission is deserving of the cordial indorsement of our people. I think it was a mistake on the part of our officials to entertain any commission on the subject. We had laid down our ultimatum and could not, in my judgment, recede with propriety from its terms. The whole movement was, in my opinion, instigated by financial speculators to find out how far our people could be induced to make further concessions in their favor. I know there are people in our midst who think that we ought to have yielded to the demands of the commission. We hear individuals express the opinion that the only way to get rid of a debt is to pay it. Such views, however, are visionary and impracticable. How can a debt be paid in the absence of the necessary means required for that purpose? Where is the money to come from? What property do we hold whose assessed values would bear any such increased taxation? It is too late for Virginia to take any new departure on the State debt question. The democratic party stands committed to abide by the legislation as embodied in what is known as the Riddleberger act. The State is unable to do more, and it should not do less. I trust that the democratic party of Virginia will not permit itself to be perverted from its course because of the unreasonable action of the commission of English bondholders. It would be an unreasonable and childish part to play to refuse to pay simply because an unreasonable creditor refuses to accept payment of his debt."

"It is also a great mistake to assume that the democratic party of Virginia proposes to make any contest with the Supreme Court of the United States. The truth is that the Supreme Court, as I understand, has made two decisions in conflict with each other in regard to the constitutionality of our legislation on the subject. That court has gone out of its way to set aside the plain provision of an amendment to the constitution as in conflict with another provision of that instrument. The decision referred to was made by a divided court with a majority of only one judge in favor of the decision. "The appointment of a new judge to fill the vacancy which now exists would put the question at sea again. If our people will only pay their current taxes in money there is not the slightest necessity for any conflict with the Supreme Court. Surely the patriotism of our citizens ought to be equal to the requirement of the occasion. If their patriotism is thus manifested the trouble will soon settle itself, and we will have really nothing to fear in the future."

LT. GOV. Massey, in his speech congratulating himself that, after twelve years' teaching, the democrats had at last learned some bottom facts about the debt question. He said that the doubted, before it took place, whether the conference with the bondholders would result in anything, but he was glad it took place. It gave the Virginia people a chance to see where the English creditors stood. He found the English representatives were only a company of brokers looking for a job they might profit by. The speaker intimated that he thought the Riddleberger bill was too liberal in its terms. If, said he, the Riddleberger bill was rejected by the creditors now, he would never be willing to formulate another bill with the war interest in it. Twelve millions of dollars were all that should have been paid, and that fact he could prove to any intelligent class of people. Mr. Massey claimed that if justice had been done, the debt would not be more than \$10,000,000. He said he was in favor of giving the creditors time to accept the terms of the Riddleberger bill, but not an eternity. "We have given them five and a half years already, and I am for giving them six months longer, and if they don't come in and accept, close the doors on them." The speaker said he would approve of any stand taken by the democratic party. The Lt. Governor closed by expressing the hope that in two years' time there would be many who would stand by him in his proposition to shut out the creditors if they did not accept the Riddleberger proposition in a reasonable time. Mr. Massey's remarks did not elicit a vast deal of enthusiasm.

Senator John W. Daniel spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of President Cleveland's administration. He said he believed that Mr. Cleveland would be re-nominated by the democrats next year. He, however, condemned civil-service reform in strong language.

The following platform was adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of Virginia in convention assembled congratulate the people upon the continued enjoyment of the blessing of good government secured by the restoration of a democratic administration, State and federal. Again invoking the popular verdict in its behalf, we point with pride and confidence to a record of pledges faithfully performed and to the guarantees of good government which it offers.

1. The wise, conservative, fearless, and honest administration of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, deserves and will receive the cordial support of the democracy of Virginia.

2. We demand the immediate repeal of the internal revenue system, a relic of the war and no longer necessary to meet the demands of the government, because it is oppressive, fosters monopolies, and is obnoxious to the interests of our people.

3. We favor raising the revenue requisite for the support of the federal government by a tariff upon imports, limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, the development of our material resources, and to afford just compensation to labor, but not to foster monopolies.

4. The public debt. We approve the action of the last general assembly, at its extra session in 1887, in refusing to accept the terms proposed by the bondholders in connection with a settlement of the public debt. The democratic party will never support or sanction any adjustment of the debt which shall impose larger liability upon the Commonwealth than that recognized and provided for by the Riddleberger bill, and we pledge the party to enact all laws necessary to render such a settlement effective, final and decisive.

5. The democratic party pledges itself to urge upon Congress the justice of its practical recognition of Virginia's equitable demands for compensation for her past munificent concessions to the territory of the federal government, and also for loss to Virginia for dismemberment of her territory and consequent reduction of her taxable values, in order that the fund justly due Virginia from this source may be available to aid in relieving the tax payers from the burdens of her present financial difficulties.

6. We reassert the determination of the party to liberally provide for our disabled soldiers, and declare that in the future the State should provide for the indigent widows of soldiers who fell on the field of battle or died from the effects of wounds received in defense of the State.

7. The democratic party founded and organized the public school system of Virginia, and has adopted every measure which has been passed to secure its efficiency, and we pledge the party to its continued support until every child in the Commonwealth of whatever race or color may secure the benefits of free education, and we earnestly advocate liberal appropriations by the federal government out of the national revenues in aid of the education of the children of the several States in proportion to illiteracy in accordance with the provisions of the Blair bill or some better measure.

8. That the democratic party will foster, encourage, and protect the agricultural interests of Virginia and believe that the success of that interest is the foundation of the State's prosperity.

9. The democratic party has always been the friend of the laboring man and recognizes labor as wealth, and it shall be its duty in the future, as it has been in the past, to elevate, dignify and sustain it, and it stands pledged to prevent as far as practicable the conflict of convict labor with the honest labor of our mechanics and other working citizens. We are unalterably opposed to the introduction of foreign pauper labor into this country, and we request the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as will prevent the immigration of such people who will become a burden upon the taxpayers of this country or will come in competition with honest American labor. We favor the gathering of statistics by the labor bureau of the United States, and if not done by that bureau the establishment of a labor bureau to investigate questions which tend to the elevation of the laboring class. The public lands, the heritage of the people, should be held for actual settlers, and no more grants should be made to railroads or speculators, and we want lands held for speculative purposes according to value.

Resolved, That we indorse and heartily approve the wise and judicious administration of Fitzhugh Lee as Governor of Virginia. We deprecate the payment of any taxes or dues to the Commonwealth in coupons as unwise and unpracticable, and we call upon the taxpayers of the State to refuse to take this advantage of the Commonwealth. The people have the absolute control and the decision of the debt question in their own hands. If they will persevere in the patriotic policy which has characterized the great body of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth for the last four years they will soon effectually accomplish the settlement of this vexed question. We appeal to the taxpayers to stand by the State in this contest. We earnestly deprecate the present unnecessary absorption in the treasury of the United States of the currency of the country in the shape of revenue collected and withheld from circulation as unjust, unwise and dangerous to the continued prosperity of the people, and respectfully invoke such action by the legislative and executive departments of the federal government as will prevent and avert the injuries and dangers referred to.

10. We pledge the democratic party to the protection and fostering care of the oyster industry of the State.

A BRITISH VESSEL FINED.—On July 24, in the Chesapeake Bay, the British steamship Annie, Capt. Ormston, from Cape Verde Islands, failed to heed the signals of the United States revenue cutter Ewing, whose officers wished to board the steamship to examine her register and manifest. The cutter hailed the Annie by three long blasts of the whistle and by running up the ensign and pennant, but the steamship did not come to and continued on her way to Baltimore which constituted a violation of the Revised Statutes. For this offense Collector Grooms, acting under instructions from Washington, yesterday imposed a fine of \$500 upon the steamship Annie. This is the highest penalty. The customs officials state that the vessel frequently steamed past the revenue cutters and saucily neglect to heed signals from United States officials.

A CHILD'S LIFE SAVED BY A HORSE.—At Higgins's Lake, Roscommon county, Mich., recently, Mrs. Charles H. Pettit and her little daughter, aged 3 years, were boating, when the child fell into the river. The mother, in her anxiety and fright, upset the boat, and as they were alone the chances were they would both be drowned. Such would have been the case had not their horse, an intelligent French pony, which had been turned loose to graze on the shore of the lake, come to the rescue. It swam out to them, and when they had taken secure hold of its mane struggled back to shore, a tired but heroic pony. The animal is inclined to be balky, and he never would pull anything but a light load, but he is a prime favorite now.—Boston Post.

#### MARRIED.

In Washington, on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, by Rev. Father Sullivan, of St. Peter's Church, OWEN J. NUGENT, of this city, and BERTHA HALL, of Washington.

#### DIED.

On the 22d of July, 1887, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Anderson, in Clarke county, Va., in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. LUCY BUEWELL HUTCHINSON, widow of Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, and daughter of Colonel Archibald Cary Randolph.

The regular meeting of the Relief Hook and Ladder Company will be held Friday evening, August 5, 1887, at 8 o'clock.

C. H. PICKIN, Sec.



#### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

##### Yacht Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The race for the Golet cup took place to-day. At 8 o'clock the wind was from the south and was blowing freshly, with a good prospect of more to follow. At 10:15 the signal gun was fired and the race began. The big sloops crossed in the following order: Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Priscilla, Atlantic. The Sachem crossed first of the schooners. The wind was freshening and promised to be stronger in an hour or two. At 11:15 there was no change apparent in the position of the leaders. The start was good one and the yachts were bowling off at good speed. At 11:38 the Puritan was leading, but the Volunteer was gaining on her. At 1 p. m. the positions of the yachts were unchanged, except that the Volunteer seemed to be gaining on the Puritan and the Sachem on the schooners. The race will evidently be between the Volunteer and Puritan.

##### The Texas Election.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 5.—Returns to the News received up to midnight last night from 440 polling precincts clearly indicate that the prohibition amendment is defeated by 50,000 votes. It will be impossible to give the exact result until the official count shall have been made. The results indicate that all the other amendments except the one extending the time for holding the legislature have been carried.

##### Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The number of men on the Midland railway who went out on a strike last night is 4,000 and the strike is spreading. Freight traffic on the road continues partially suspended.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Thirty-eight French railroad employees residing at Avricourt, near the frontier of Germany, have been expelled from the country.

##### The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 5.—No additional returns have been received this morning and the situation in the Kentucky election is not changed from last night's reports. Democrats estimate that Buckner's majority is safely over 20,000, and though republicans are claiming that it will be under that their claims are not borne out by the returns.

While digging a well about twenty miles from the Texas line in Lincoln county, N. M., Mr. J. H. Miller discovered an elephant tusk three feet long and four inches in diameter. The tusk was in a splendid state of preservation when exhumed, but after being exposed to the sun it began to crack and shatter. There was in sight at last report a rib bone in the side of the well, bedded in white sand and about twelve inches thick. A tooth had also been dug out. Mr. Miller thinks the entire skeleton is near, as there is no sign of wash or overflow.

A well on a Portage county, Ohio, farm serves the near-by residents as a great natural barometer. When the barometer is high the air is sucked in with a hissing noise that can be heard a considerable distance. When low it is expelled with equally great force. A tin whistle has been inserted in the mouth of the well and the noise made by the air rushing through the orifice can be heard to a great distance.

For the GAZETTE.

THE TEMPERATURE.—Comparative average temperature, day and night, for July, 1886, 79.8°; 1887, 86.5°. Nights only, July, 1886, 75.1°; 1887, 83.8°.

SMALL HAMS, Missouri brand, 7 to 10 pounds each. For sale by

J. C. MILBURN.

GOOD BUTTER received to-day by

J. C. MILBURN.

TRY THE QUAKER STARCH. For sale by

J. C. MILBURN.

FRESH ITALIAN MACARONI, Breakfast Hominy and New York Beans just received.

GEO. McBURNEY & CO.

TERRA COTTA 1, 2, 3 and 4-gal. COVERED BUTTER JARS. A very desirable article.

E. J. MILLER, SON & CO'S.

SLEEVELESS VESTS, from 25c to \$1, for ladies.

AMOS B. SLAYMAKERS.

INDIA GAUZE, Gosamer and Balbriggan Shirts, long and short sleeves, just received at

AMOS B. SLAYMAKERS.

COFFEES—Mocha, Java, Maricao, LaGuayra and Rio Coffee, all prime, for sale by

J. C. MILBURN.

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